CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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4 S. Korean Army Officer, Men Come Over to N. Korea

PYONGYANG, Nov. 30(KCNA)–Recently, four South Korean "National Defense Army" officer and men tried a laudable undertaking and succeeded in coming over to North Korea. After having arrived in Pyongyang on Nov. 26, they held a press interview on Nov. 30.

They are: Sublieutenant Li Tai Bok, former "chief of sentry-post," 16th G.P., Scout Company, 7th Regiment, 6th Division of the South Korean "National Defense Army"; and the following three men under his command: Chung Chong Huan, Li Joon Huan and Kim Byung Su.

They told reporters unanimously that they are happy and feel at ease in the bosom of the fatherland and are full of hopes for a new life. They talked with deep emotion about what they saw and felt on the way to and in Pyongyang.

Sublieutenant Li Tai Bok said he saw with his own eyes during a few days' stay in North Korea that there is real freedom to work and work is a joy to everybody there. Speaking about his impressions of the Pyongyang Spinning and Weaving Mill, where he saw people learning technology at its factory university, he said, "This is really a fine system."

Changing his subject, Li Tai Bok said :

" Today's South Korea is a dark land, where people enjoy no rights, and where poverty and hunger stalk. People there, excepting Americans and the Pak Chung Hi clique, are leading a miserable life, with not a day passing without worries about their living.

When Li Joo Huan spoke of the fact that many of his home villagers in Pyongchang, Kangwon Province, after having eked out their living on grass-roots or mushrooms for a long time, finally died of starvation, other three persons said in unison that the situation was the same in other places of South Korea.

Recalling the plight on which their colleagues find themselves now in the puppet army, they laid bare various terrible violences being committed in the puppet army. According to their stories, the upper-crust of the puppet army use various forms of lynching to force junior officers and soldiers to do dirty jobs.

Exposing the corruption of the military rulers since they came into power, Li Tai Bok said that they seize upon more than 30 per cent of the total rations to soldiers to meet the expenses for leading a loose life. This is why, he said, rank-and-file of the puppet army curse the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chung Hi clique and harbor ill-feeling against them.

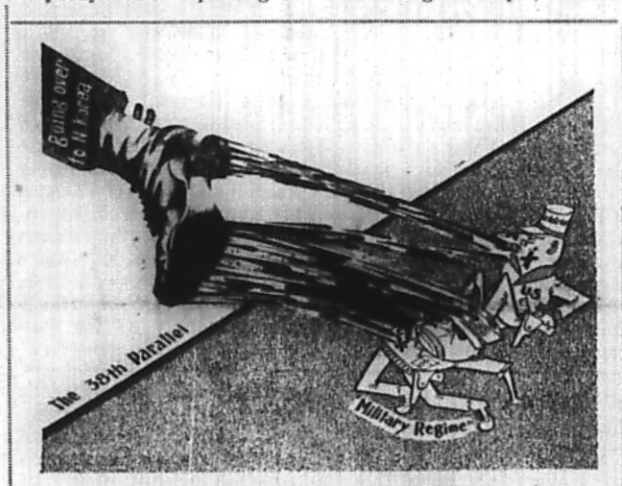
Li Tai Bok went on to say: "Although people remain silent now, their hearts burn with the desire for unification. It seems that the trend for peaceful unification, which had gained momentum since the April Popular Uprising of last year, slowed down due to fascistic military rule, but, in actuality, this trend is growing as an unseen but strong undercurrent."

Stressing that the Pak Chung Hi clique stands isolated with every passing day, Li Tai Bok and his men asserted unanimously that the South Korean military rulers are doomed.

Referring to Pak's recent visit to the United States, Li Tai Bok pointed out that all the puppet army men regard this as a "traitorous tour," branding him as a new traitor to the Korean people.

He also pointed out that the military rulers, under U.S. instructions, are busy building permanent positions along the military demarcation line, with a view to unleashing a new fraticidal war. But Americans and their puppets, he stressed, will be unable to carry out war as they planned, as the majority of soldiers say they will either run away or "turn back their guns" in case of war.

When newspapermen wished them good luck on their new life, they said in unison that they realized well, through thier several days' stay alone, how much they owe to the Party and the Government, expressing their fresh determination to do their utmost for the sake of the fatherland.



You dragged our name in the dirt!
—Che Jun—

DPRK Foreign Ministry's Statement

DPRK Ready to Take Part in UN Debate on Korean Question

PYONGYANG, Dec. 1 (KCNA)–In connection with the placing of the Korean question on the agenda at the 16th session of the UN General Assembly, the DPRK Foreign Ministry on Dec. 1 made the following statement. The same day, Pak Sung Chul, DPRK Foreign Minister, sent letters to Mongi Slim, President of the UN General Assembly, and U. Thant, Acting UN Secretary-General, requesting them to distribute the copies of the full text of the statement to the entire delegates of the UN without delay.

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demands that since the Korean question has been placed on the agenda of the United Nations, the DPRK representatives should take part in it.

The DPRK Government will not recognize any resolution to be adopted at the UN General Assembly in disregard of this just demand of the Korean people, without the participation and consent of the DPRK representatives and in contravention of the interests of the Korean people.

The entire Korean people will never tolerate the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists perpetrated against Korea in gross violation of the UN Charter and its spirit.

Resolutions Adopted on Next Year's Plan, on Construction of 600,000 Houses in Countryside

—2nd Enlarged Plenum of 4th KWP Central Committee Ends —

PYONGYANG, Nov. 2 (Radio Pyongyang)–The 2nd Enlarged Plenum of the 4th KWP Central Committee ended its 5-day session on Dec. 1. In connection with this, a statement was published, the main points of which follow:

At the meeting, Chung Joon Taek, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, delivered a report on the 2nd item of the agenda "On the 1962 year plan for the development of the national economy." Many central committee members took part in discussions on this report.

The plenum pointed out that the year 1962 will be an important year for successfully fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan, a decisive year in realizing the task of rapidly improving people's living during the first three years of the plan period.

The central task in next year's plan for the development of the national economy, the plenum stressed, is to occupy the six eminences–5 million tons of grain, 250 million metres of textiles, 800,000 tons of marine products, houses for 200,000 households, 1.2 million tons of steel and 15 million tons of coal.

Pointing out the great significance of occupying the six eminences, the plenum decided to increase next year's total industrial output by 25.6 per cent as against this year's estimated output.

The plenum emphasized: "An over-all technical innovation–this is the most important revolutionary task raised before our Party in socialist construction, a fundamental link in successfully occupying the six eminences and fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan."

Greater attention should be paid, the plenum pointed out, to the improvement of labor administration, enhancement of labor productivity, full utilization of existing equipment and production area, utmost mobilization of reserves in production and to the strengthening of strict economy.

Pointing out that successful accomplishment of next year's plan rests entirely with party organizations and their activities, the plenum stressed that we should consolidate party ranks organizationally and ideologically, heighten its leading role, apply the "Chungsan-ri" work methods, thereby fully organizing and mobilizing the creative capacity of the working people.

"Chungsan-ri" work methods: Marshal Kim Il Sung set an example of really popular work style at the "Chungsan-ri Agricultural Cooperative, Kangsuh County, South Pyongan Province, where he gave "on-the-spot" guidance in February of 1960.

At the meeting, Kim Byung Ik, Minister of Rural Construction, spoke on the third item on the agenda "On building 600,000 modern houses in the countryside," and discussions were held on his report.

During the post-war period, modern houses with a total floor space of 5.06 million square metres were built in the countryside, together with cultural and welfare facilities with a total floor space of one million square metres.

The task advanced by the 4th KWP Congress of building 600,000 houses in the countryside in the coming six years, the plenum stressed, must be successfully carried out so that our rural villages may be changed into rich, modern and cultured socialist ones.

Also the plenum pointed out that these measures taken by the Party will help bridge the gaps between urban and rural areas, further consolidating the labor-farmer alliance and elevating political enthusiasm of the peasantry.

In locating housing areas for villagers, the plenum emphasized, it is important to select piedmont areas, sloping grounds or dry places, instead of in fertile farm-lands.

In rural housing construction, we must adhere to the "one house to household" principle. Incidental facilities must be prearranged; houses must have a garden and be fenced round. We must pay close attention to all the details of housing construction, so that houses may suit farmers' living customs and that a perfect atmosphere befitting a farm village may be created.

In order to promote rural housing construction at a rapid tempo, the plenum pointed out, it is important to strengthen rural construction corps and raise the levels of their construction work.

In successfully ensuring large-scale rural housing construction, the plenum stressed, it is also important to expand the production bases of building materials and to elevate the levels of mechanization in construction work.

At the session, held on the last day of the plenum, Dec. 1, Premier Kim Il Sung made a very important speech. Referring to the results scored and some shortcomings observed in the course of accomplishing the national economic plan in the past period, he spoke on the problem of strengthening guidance activities in the national economy. Further, he spoke in details of the tasks advanced before each section of the national economy, such as steel, electric power, coal, chemical and machine industries, as well as agriculture, light and fishing industries and railway transportation.

The plenum unanimously adopted resolutions "On the 1962 year plan for the development of the national economy" and "On the construction of 600,000 modern houses in the countryside."

Techniques Renovated; Production Increased

Workers in North Korea are now obtaining a number of encouraging results in their technical renovation movement, which will help them greatly in scaling six eminences during 1962.

The Pukjung, Ryongsung Machine-Making Factories have recently completed an all-round mechanization of their foundries, installing a total of 200 presses, with the result that the per square meter production at the caster and steel shops increased by 20 per cent as against the figure for this year estimated by the Government.

The Dukchun, Hichun, Pyongyang and other precision machine-making factories have thus far introduced a total of about 100 new machines and several thousands of new tools. As a result, the machine output per machine tool rose by 20–70 per cent, compared with figures originally planned for this year.

The Bongung Electric Machine-Making Factory adopted 100 technical renovation plans to increase motor output by 40 per cent over the average monthly production set for the first half-year. This factory is planning to increase next year the output of motors by 73 per cent, compared with that planned for this year.

More Varied Steel Materials

KIMCHAIK, Nov. 20(KCNA)–The Sungjin Steel Works situated on the eastern coast of Korea has newly added this year 20 kinds and over 100 different standards of steel materials to its production items, thereby bringing the varieties and standards of its steel materials to 344 and 357.

Among the new production items are special steel, shaped steel for machine tools and steel materials for alloy which will make for the production of thermo–power turbines, machines for chemical industry and for the development of electronic engineering.

Tyre Made of Polybutadiene Synthetic Rubber; Gluoose and Fodder From Saw Dust

The chemical research institute of the Kim Il Sung University has recently succeeded in producing tyre out of polybutadiene synthetic rubber.

The members of this institute had earlier completed the research into polybutadiene synthetic rubber which is made mainly of lime stone abundant in our country.

This synthetic rubber tyre is superior to that made of natural rubber in elasticity, durability and other points..

A test proved that an automobile with this tyre can run 20,000 kilometres more than that with natural rubber tyre.

A three-wheeled truck of new type was recently made. This truck which can cover 40 kilometres an hour with 1.5 tons of freight has a number of advantages; the structure of its steering device and freight box is simple and convenient, and it uses diesel oil.

The chemical department of the Kangge Veterinary College has succeeded in turning out gluoose and albuminous yeast fodder from saw dust.

The Pyongyang Central Through-Wire Broadcasting Station has automized the operation of the through-wire broadcasting machine room by a remote control system.

The workers of the Ryongsung Machine Building Plant engaged in producing high pressure air compressors

Friendship, Cooperation, Solidarity

Trade News

1962 Protocol of Commodity Exchange and Payment Signed Between Korea and Poland

* PYONGYANG, Dec. 7(KCNA)–The 1962 protocol of commodity exchange and payment between the Korean and Polish governments was signed here today. Under the protocol, the DPRK is to deliver to Poland machinery, instrumental steel, magnesia clinker, steamed ginseng, daily necessaries while the latter is to supply Korea with special machines, synthetic rubber, tyres, chemicals, measuring instruments and other goods.

DPRK Gov't Trade Delegation Leaves For Cuba

* PYONGYANG, Nov. 29(KCNA)–Chun Byung Kyoo, Vice–Director of the Keumkang Trading Corporation, and two other members of a DPRK Gov't trade delegation, left Pyongyang for Cuba on Nov. 29.

The delegation comprising five members is led by Hong Dong Chul, DPRK Ambassador to Cuba.

In Cuba the delegation will sign a protocol on mutual commodity delivery between Korea and Cuba for 1962.

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul Sends to His Vietnamese Counterpart Note on Situation in South Vietnam

* PYONGYANG, Dec. 5(KCNA)–Pak Sung Chul, Foreign Minister of the DPRK today sent to his Vietnamese counterpart a letter in reply to a note by Ung Van Khiem, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The note was on the serious situation in South Vietnam caused by the U.S. imperialists' undisguised armed intervention. The letter says in part:

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, faithfully observing the Geneva Agreement on Indo-China signed in 1954, has been making consistent and sincere efforts to accomplish peaceful unification of Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists, however, violating flagrantly the Geneva Agreement, have brought into South Vietnam a large number of army men and war supplies and are now instigating the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to suppress brutally South Vietnamese people in order to obstruct by all means peaceful unification of Vietnam.

The DPRK Government denounces vigorously the U.S. imperialists for their heinous aggressive intrigues in South Vietnam and demands strongly that the U.S. imperialists get out of there immediately, taking their army men and war supplies with them.

The Geneva Agreement of 1954 on Indo–China should be faithfully observed and Vietnam be unified peacefully by the Vietnamese people themselves.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

— Technical Revolution —

The most fundamental question in the socialist construction of our country at the present juncture is to carry out overall technical reconstruction in all branches of the national economy and lay a firm material-technical foundation of socialism, based on the triumphant socialist system.

The Korean Workers' Party set the period of the Five-Year Plan as the first stage of technical reconstruction and vigorously pressed ahead with technical revolution. Under the correct policy of the party, emphasis has been put on mechanization of hard and labor-consuming work and a host of mecanized and automized factories and enterprises have been newly erected or expanded.

The mechanization level and technical equipment have been markedly improved in the leading domains of the national economy and basic processes of production. The foundation of socialist industrialization has been laid and material-technical conditions have been created for equipping all the domains of the national economy with modern technique.

During the period, a mass movement was waged for acquiring new technique and an ideological struggle unfolded among the functionaries against passivism, conservatism and mystery about technique. As a result, great successes have been made in the development of science and technology.

Today, on the basis of such valuable experiences and possibilities, people in North Korea have embarked upon the new stage of technical development, the stage of all-out technical revolution.

In the Seven-Year Plan period, the technical revolution with mechanization, automation, electrification and extensive application of chemistry as its basic contents, will be carried out in full scale in rural economy, local industry, construction, transportation and all other fields of national economy in reliance on the powerful base of heavy industry which will be further consolidated in the period.

It will bring a fundamental change in the tecinical equipment of the national economy, decisive rise in the standard of mechanization and socialization of labour and a radical advance in the development of the productive forces of the country.

The overall mechanization of rural economy will be effected during the Seven-Year Plan period. The mechanization of the rural economy will

The control room of the Feb. 8 Madong Cement Factory: Crushing, calcination and other operations are controlled by this room

be completed in the main by 1963 on the basis of experiences already gained and under the the powerful support of heavy industry and then overall mechanization will be brought about. The network of farm machine station will be expanded and the number of tractors from 13,000 in terms of 15 h.p. at present to more than 80,000 in 1967. Thus, the number of tractors per 100 jungbo will be 3.2 and the proportion of machine power in traction will be enhanced to 94 per cent. As a result, general mechanization will widely be carried into effect in all kinds of farm work.

In the Seven-Year Plan period, the mechanization level will be decisively enhanced in the domains of construction and transport. In fishing industry the technical equipment will be reinforced on an extensive scale and overall mehcanization pushed ahead in fishing, breeding and processing.

Automation, highest stage of mechanization, will be widely applied not only in the main production processes but also in the auxiliary processes in this period.

The Seven-Year Plan will witness the extensive electrification of railway transport. The electrification of trunk lines will be completed in the main by carrying out in this period about ten times as big an electrification project as in the periods of the Three-Year Plan and the Five-Year Plan.

The task of extensively using chemicals in the national economy in the Seven-Year Plan period, has been put forward.

Particularly, fire will be concentrated on laying the raw material base for light industry through chemical means and realizing the extensive application of chemicals in rural economy.

Along with the development of inorganic chemial industry, an organic chemical industry turning out chemical fibres including vinalon, as well as synthetic resin and synthetic rubber, will make rapid progress. An organic chemical industry based on the processing of oil and dust anthracite will be newly created. Thus, chemicals will be introduced on an extensive scale in the national economy from agriculture and light industry to machine-building and metallurgical industries and construction.

In the period, the method of oxygen blasting will be used in a big way in metallurgical industry and oxygen in the production of carbide. The gasified anthracite will be introduced in metal industry and in compounding ammonium. And the advanced mining method and high-speed tunnelling method will be further improved in mining industry.

In this period, the research into the use of atomic energy in production will be pushed ahead under a far-reaching plan, radioactive isotopes and radioactive rays be extensively applied in industry, agriculture and other fields, supersonic waves, high frequencies and so forth effectively introduced into production and construction and big progress will be registered in establishing the processes of producing semiconductors with domestic raw materials and expanding the scope of their application.

When the comprehensive technical revolution is carried out in the Seven-Year Plan period, a material and technical foundation of socialism based on highly developed technique will be firmly fortified in our country.

U.S. "Aid" and South Korean People's Living

Through their "aid" programme, the U.S. imperialists have succeeded in securing in South Korea the power to plunder its material resources at their will, with the result that the economy of the country is on the verge of precipice and the people's living plunged into a nadir of destitution.

One of the important objectives the U.S. imperialists are seeking through their "aid" policy in South Korea, is to force the burden of military expenses upon the South Korean people. The U.S. imperialists have declared that a Korean should pay five dollars of military expenses for one dollar of U.S. "aid" given to South Korea.

The purpose the U.S. imperialists are eagerly pursuing in South Korea, is fully revealed in a series of unequal agreements forced by them on the South Korean puppet regime.

The U.S.-"ROK" Financial and Property Agreement (Sept. 1948), for instance, contains a provision stipulating in explicit terms that properties designated for use by the U.S. Army in South Korea shall be possessed and controlled exclusively by the U.S. Government and that expenses for maintaining these properties shall be borne by the "Government of the Republic of Korea."

Further, there is in the Agreement for Payment of the United Nations Army Expenses a provision to the effect that the "Government of the Republic of, Korea" shall meet the expenses needed for carrying out smoothly the U.S. objectives in South Korea, and that the U.S. Government, regarding the expenses as loaned to itself by the former, shall in its turn be obligated to pay back the sum in the future, provided that a part of the sum (10 per cent) is borne by the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists, who have already placed the South Korean financial and banking systems completely under their control, are trying to make the South Korean people bear their military expenses, forcing the puppet regime to levy heavier taxes from the people and to issue fabulous amount of public loans for this purpose.

At present, eight years after the Korean War, the South Korean people are being forced to bear the tax burden, 10 times as heavy as in 1953.

As a result, the total sum of taxes the South Korean people are required to pay has reached a quarter of the gross national income of the country.

In addition, the South Korean military rulers are overissuing government securities, without showing any sincerity to settle those which have already matured.

Thus, in 1961, the issue of government securities jumped to a total of 28,200 million hwan, or a 2.4-fold increase over the previous year.

Again, the overissuance of inconvertible paper money is lowering the currency value of the country, reducing substantially the national income.

In spite of a serious drop in production as a result of daily increasing economic difficulties of the country, particularly after 1955, the currency issue in South Korea has showed an increase of more than two times over 1955.

This has caused unavoidably a large rise in prices of commodities (a 1.7-fold advance over 1955). Prices are still rising at present.

Now, we should not lose sight of the fact that, under the U.S. "aid" programme, the South Korean people are being plundered not only in the form of cash but also in the form of their products.

South Korean farmers, who account for about 70 per cent of the population, must pay heavy taxes—there are scores of them—in addition to payments in kind, such as "delivery" and "redemption rice."

In this way, of the total amount of rice which the military authorities purchase at prices below production cost, some 1,500,000 suk are channeled for military use.

Further, under the pretext of military use, farmers are forced to sell even eggs, vegetables and meat at below-cost prices. For instance, eggs are purchased by the military regime at a price 35 per cent lower than the wholesale price.

Electricity and fuel, most necessary for the people's living, are seriously short in South Korea, as they are consumed in vast quantities by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet army for military purposes.

Thus, electricity and coal used for military purposes amount to 11-12 and 21 per cent of their total production, respectively.

The U.S. imperialists in South Korea have confiscated land, building sites and buildings. As a result, according to an announcement by the Association for Promotion of Compensation for Properties Requisitioned by the U.N. Forces, private properties which were requisitioned by the U.S. imperialists during a period from 1950 to 1957 include 280,000 chungbo of land and 1,740,000 square metres of building. The total sum of these requisitioned properties amounted to 1,250 million dollars as of the end of 1956.

The U.S. imperialists are employing a vast number of South Korean people for the construction of new military facilities and for the expansion of existing ones. In 1958, those mobilized by the U.S. imperialists for construction and expansion works of military roads, amounted to as many as 15 million mandays.

By using "aid" as a decoy, the U.S. imperialists are forcing the South Korean people to pay their expenses.

The U.S. imperialists have changed South Korea into a market for their surplus commodities. South Korea is forced to buy about 30 million dollars worth of U.S. surplus farm goods, whether it wants or not.

South Korea imports 50-60 million dollars worth of cotton and fibre and 50 million dollars worth of chemical fertilizer; 15 million dollars worth of coal, and 80 million dollars worth of oil, in addition to the yearly imports of 300-400million dollars worth of raw materials and equipment.

The U.S. imperialists, under the pretext of "aid," sell to South Korean farmers fertilizer at a price 1.6-2.6 times higher than international levels, while they buy rice at a price 5,000 hwan lower per suk than the production cost.

"Aid" by the U.S. imperialists is driving South Korean medium and small enterprises to bankruptcy. Medium and small enterprises have been plunged into stagnancy since the Korean War, with the result that over 80 per cent of the medium and small factories and mills have closed down and the rest curtailing operation by 80-90 per cent of their capacity.

Only pro-American comprador capitalists are getting profits from American "aid." The national economy has been paralysed and people reduced to destitution, owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their predatory "aid."

Millions of jobless persons are wandering in rural and urban areas in search of jobs. Workers are receiving "starvation wages" which are less than one-third of the minimum cost of living.

All these miseries are caused by the colonial and militarization policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

Nevertheless, the Pak Chung Hi clique is begging for "aid" from U.S. imperialism and is planning to open doors to Japanese monopoly capital and militarists.

THERE ... AND BACK

Members of 'S.P.' and 'S.P.P.' Sentenced to Heavy Penalties

SEOUL, Dec. 30 (KCNA)—At South Korean military "court" held yesterday prosecution demanded heavy penalties, ranging from life imprisonment to 15 years' prison terms, for 13 members of South Korean political parties. They were four leaders of the South Kyungsang provincial branch of the "Socialist Party" and five of the North Kyungsang provincial branch of the "Socialist Popular Party."

On the same day, prosecution also demanded 10–15 years' prison terms for the chief editor of the "Kukje Shinbo" (International News) and other two journalists and two teachers who are members of the Taegu District Teachers' Trade Union.

As already reported, the military ruffians of South Korea murdered in prison Choi Gun U, Chairman of the "Socialist Party," and sentenced to death and heavy penalties a number of patriotic reporters, politicians and professors, after they were summarily tried solely on the charge of advocating independent peaceful unification of of their fatherland.

More Patriots Sentenced to Death and Heavy Penalties

* SEOUL, Dec. 29(KCNA)—A military "court" today sentenced four leaders of the "Central Conucil for Independent National Unification" and the "Socialist Popular Party" to seven to ten years' prison terms.

Four members of the Milryang, Changwon, Kyungsan and Masan District "Victims' Families Leagues" were sentenced to death and 5–12 years' prison terms.

Meanwhile, the "military regime" cooked up a "Case of South Chulla Provincial Democratic Youth League for Unification" and a "Case of North Kyungsang Provincial League for National Unification" and put seven persons to trial, on the charge that they held lecture meetings to support a South–North student conference and help accomplish peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Seoul Citizens Suffer From Water Shortage

* SEOUL, Dec. 1(Pyongyang Broadcast)—Seoul citizens are suffering from shortage of drinking water. The Seoul "Municipal Office" is now supplying only one-third of the minimum amount of drinking water required by the city.

Far less is the real amount of water supplied to ordinary citizens as a greater part of the water is on a priority basis used by the U.S. forces, South Korean puppet army and munitions industry. The water is not clear because of the corrosion of water pipes.

Every day, citizens, desperately in need of water to boil rice, are lining in queues at common water-plugs.

Those Who Sell Blood Increase

The number of those who sold their blood last year to "blood banks" showed an 22-fold increase over that in 1956, according to a recent issue of a South Korean newspaper "Sanup Kyongje Shinmoon" (Industrial and Economic Newspaper).

The "Red-Cross Blood Bank" in Seoul bought last year 1,765,120 cubic centimetres of blood from 9,904 persons.

Indicating that the number has been further increased since the "military coup," the paper said, "The street near the blood bank is lined with those who have come to sell blood. But they look so weak that it may appear that they have come there to get blood transfusion.

Many Babies Abandoned in South Korea

PYONGYANG Nov. 25 (KCNA)—South Korean Paper Maiil Shinmoon reports that as many as 374 babies were abandoned in Taegu city, in the first 10 months of this year.

W. German, Italian Monopolies To Infiltrate Into S. Korea

SEOUL, Dec. 1 (Hapdong-Tongshin-KCNA)—An "Economic Mission" of the Pak Chung Hi military clique, which is led by the "Minister of Commerce and Industry," is now on a mendicant tour of West Germany and Italy.

They are now begging such West German monopolies as "Siemens" and "Mann" and a number of Italian monopoly firms to invest their capital in the domain of iron, chemical and electric industries of South Korea.

It is reported that "negotiations" were conducted, "working plans" exchanged between them and "notes on economic cooperation" were also exchanged with the Italian Minister of Trade.

It is not the first contact of the Pak Chung Hi clique with West Germany. On Sep. 2, a West German concern concluded with them a "contract" for selling electric installations to South Korea and installing them there.

Meanwhile, they are persistently attempting to conclude with the West German Government such treaty and agreement as the notorious treacherous "Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation" signed between South Korea and U.S. imperialism.

More Factories Go Bankrupt

Most of the flour mills in South Kyungsang Province, known as one of the "industrial centers of South Korea," are suspending their operation owing to acute shortage of funds, according to a recent issue of "Pusan Ilbo."

Dockyards have fired 60 per cent of their employees and curtailing operation owing to the shortage of funds caused by the inactivity of the shipping industry.

In Pusan, the operation rate of medium and small machine-making works was 10 per cent in August, and those of tinning works and knitting mills were 20 and 30 per cent, respectively.

According to the same newspaper, the most active in the province are the textile, food, and chemical industries, for which raw materials are imported mainly from the U.S..

The raise in the exchange rate, "Buy-American Policy" and soaring prices have dealt a telling blow even to these industries.

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'Samil Wolgan'—The 25th Anniversary of Its First Issue Marked!

Rodong Shinmoon on Dec. 1 carried an article titled, "In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the first issue of Samil Wolgan, organ of the Fatherland Restoration Association," according to a KCNA report of Dec. 1 from Pyongyang.

The major points of the article are as follow:

Samil Wolgan and other Marxist-Leninist periodicals published in the thirties by anti-Japanese Korean partisan fighters

Today, we greet the 25th anniversary of the day when the Fatherland Restoration Association (the first anti-Japanese national united front organization formed by Marshal Kim Il Sung on May 5, 1936) published its organ.

As is clearly stated in the foreword of the first issue, the monthly periodical, which identified itself with the aspiration of all the patriotic Korean people, was published as a powerful weapon for Korean independence.

As a weapon against Japanese imperialism, Samil Wolgan played its role of revolutionary publication, continuously indicating as propagandist, organizer and agitator, the road of revolution the Korean people should follow and, by doing so, calling them to the struggle for the realization of this cause.

Thus, many revolutionary publications began to appear from that time onward.

Helped by positive support from broad sections of the masses and amidst of the flames of struggle for Korean revolution, the Korean communists succeeded in publishing a series of periodicals such as "Samil Wolgan," "Daybreak," "Hwajun Min" and "Anti-Japanese Struggle," as well as many pamphlets, bulletins, declarations, appeals and leaflets.

Elucidating correctly among broad anti-Japanese masses the line of Korean revolution, which was made clear in the ten-point programme of the national united front, these revolutionary publications contributed greatly toward helping draw many sons and daughters of Korea into the struggle for an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, aimed at forming a genuine popular government in the future to carry out democratic, social and economic reforms.

These revolutionary publications were sharp weapons to lay bare thoroughly the aggressive nature of Japanese imperialism and, thereby, to inspire the popular masses to rise up in the struggle against Japanese imperialism for national liberation, and to arm them continuously with an intransigent spirit of anti-imperialism.

These publications also contributed toward expanding and strengthening the anti-Japanese Korean partisan fighting units on the basis of Marshal Kim Il Sung's military theory and toward heightening both the political and military levels of the partisans.

By doing so, these publications served to educate the partisan fighters and the popular masses at large with the ideas of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, binding firmly the former and the latter with the common ties of conviction in the victory of the Korean revolution and of indestructible fighting spirit.

Again, it should not be overlooked that these publications made a great contribution toward making ideological and organizational preparations for establishing a Marxist-Leninist party in our country.

Finally, it should not be underestimated that the tremendous exploits which these publications had achieved in the thirties owed to the wise guidance of the leading nucleus of the Korean communists headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, to the struggles of the devoted publishing activists who unswervingly followed this guidance, and to the material and spiritual support extended by the revolutionary masses to this task.

The Korean communists, in their publication activities, brought all their energies to bear on the successful carrying out of the struggle against dogmatism, formalism and all the other deviations of Marxism-Leninism, always inbuing their revolutionary publications with the spirit of the Party, revolutionary thought, endeavoring to make them acceptable to the masses, and applying creatively Marxist-Leninist theories to the reality of Korea at that time.

Valuable achievements and experience which were accumulated by Samil Wolgan and other publications became firm foundations on which the rapid development of publication activities by the Party was possible after the national liberation.

Thanks to personal guidance by Marshal Kim Il Sung, "Rodong Shinmoon" and "The Worker," and a lot of other party publications appeared after the liberation.

Even during the past several years when tensions were intensified in the international situation, these publications have carried out successfully the battle against the imperialists and their ideological accomplices, the revisionists, smashing their provocative acts, and defended the purity of Marxism-Leninism, raising high the banner of proletarian internationalism.

Further, revolutionary partisanship, with which these publications were permeated, was fully displayed throughout their energetic struggle to repel completely the enemies within and without the Party and, thus, to strengthen further the unity and cohesion of the Party members.

These publications, moreover, performed successfully their entrusted duties in the course of exposing and condemning thoroughly the nature of U.S. imperialism's colonialist policy of subjugating peoples and its truculent commitments in South Korea, always in concert with all Marxist-Leninist publications of the world, thereby cementing further all-round ties of solidarity and unity with the world socialist camp and developing the movements for social progress, national independence and for world peace.

The history of Marxist-Leninist publications in our country is the history of glorious struggle to defend resolutely the policy line of the Party, a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the reality of Korea, and to encourage and inspire the popular masses of Korea to the task of carrying through this party line.

Not only for the task of transforming nature but also for pushing forward the task of educating the Korean people with communist thought, these publications played a significant role as the Party's reliable companions.

The average per capita number of copies of these publications in our country is as large as in the most advanced countries.

The historic Fourth Party Congress has also raised before the publishing workers the important and glorious task of contributing through publications toward a successful fulfillment of the magnificent political and economic goals of socialist construction in our country.

All the workers engaged in publication should be united closely around the Party Central Committee, headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, in order to realize the tasks presented before them, with determination strengthened as never before to heighten decisively the political and theoretical levels of their publications.

Success in Leningrad

LENINGRAD, Dec. 2 (TASS–KCNA)—The Pyongyang Singing and Dancing Troupe on Dec. 29 gave its final performance in Leningrad, which proved a great success.

Publications in Leningrad are praising the Korean actors and actresses. "Leningradskaya Pravda," praising their performance as "worthy of the arts born in the land of morning calm," writes:

Every piece was dazzling as a diamond. Thunderous applause was accorded to each song. This was a manifestation of audience's admiration for "arts" in the true sense of the words.

Harmonious chorus, powerful voice and beautiful dances fascinated the audience.

Choi Chung Ja, Hong Jung Hwa, Kim Yung Kil and Hyun Chak, all Merited Artists, won the highest praise.

Rodong Shinmoon, KWP organ, and other party periodicals in today's North Korea

Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

Unforgettable First Meeting (5)

by Choi Hyun

(Continued)

Only a short while ago we had to take enemy's arms with naked fists. But the situation has changed. Now we can capture enemy's arms more easily and in large quantities. At present, we have got a lot of arms, which were won at the cost of our comrades' lives, and bombs made by ourselves.

Starting with this, we must capture still more munitions from our enemy and further strengthen our fighting capacity. Even in that case, needless to say, we shall be unable to arm ourselves on equal terms with the Japanese imperialist forces. But we shall be in a position to win final victory in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, provided all our partisans, although their arms are insufficient, are filled with steel-like fighting spirit and fight at any cost to overthrow Japanese imperialism and to attain their country's independence and liberation.

We must expand our ranks unceasingly by winning over new partisans in the course of armed struggles. In our partisan bases, there are many young men, trained and tested in the course of the struggle against the enemy. We must recruit these youths into our partisan army and train them into fine revolutionary fighters. Also there are members of mining and forestry workers within the areas of our partisan activities. They constitute an important source from which we can draw men to reinforce our ranks.

We must draw, through revolutionary organizations, many politically-conscious workers into our partisan army (Marshal Kim Il Sung said many workers had joined the partisan army, workers from the Paldo-Ku Gold Mines and the Rodo-Ku mines within the sphere of local partisan activities led by myself. He advised me to recruit more new partisans from among the workers at these mines.)

We cannot win victories in our long, bitter anti-Japanese armed struggle, without successfully arming partisans with communist ideas. Therefore, we must strengthen ideological and educational work among them, while training them militarily.

We, anti-Japanese partisans, are not only soldiers fighting the enemy, but we are also propagandists and organizers who educate, agitate, organize and mobilize people. Accordingly, military leaders must not only lead a battle well but pay deep attention to the politico-ideological work among partisan members, arming themselves with Marxist ideas.

Presenting the major question of forming the partisan army, Marshal Kim Il Sung said that it must be rapidly reinforced quantitatively and qualitatively so that it may be expanded and developed, in the near future, into a Korean people's revolutionary army, a strong military force.

"We must expand and strengthen the anti-Japanese partisan struggle in the vast areas of Manchuria. And while gradually reinforcing our force, we must make preparations to march in the future into the Korean-Manchurian border areas, centring around Mt. Bekdu, and then into our homeland.

Only by doing so, we can win liberation and independence for our fatherland."

He said this, with his eyes beaming with indomitable conviction and burning revolutionary enthusiasm.

(To be continued)

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